

City of Memphis Section 16-46. Definitions  
(Shelby County Section 3-1A. Definitions)

For the purpose of enforcement of the definitions, Chapter 1200-3-2, of the Tennessee Air Pollution Regulations, as effective on January 1, 1998, is hereby adopted by reference as a portion of this Code. Such regulations and/or all such additions, deletions, changes and amendments as may subsequently be made shall become a part of this code and shall have the same effect as if set out in full herein. In addition, the following definitions are also adopted into this Code.

Health Officer is the Health Officer for Memphis and Shelby County.

Odor (see NOTE) is a sensation of smell perceived as a result of olfactory stimulation. An odor is deemed objectionable, and therefore a nuisance, when one third (1/3) or more of a sample of persons exposed to it believe it to be objectionable in usual places of occupancy. The sample size is to be at least twenty-five (25) persons, or when fewer than twenty-five (25) are exposed, one half (1/2) must believe it to be objectionable.

**NOTE:** The definition of Odor is applicable in the City of Memphis but is not applicable in Shelby County and all other Shelby County municipalities in accordance with Shelby County Ordinance Number 171, adopted December 12, 1995 and effective January 12, 1996.

(City of Memphis Ord. No. 4320, adopted 5-2-95, effective 6-7-95; Shelby County Ord. No. 159, effective 5-14-95. Amended by Shelby County Ord. No. 171, effective 1-12-96. Amended by City of Memphis Ord. No. 4636, effective 1-7-99; amended by Shelby County Ord. No. 203, effective 9-18-99. Pursuant to T.C.A. 68-201-115.)



RULES  
OF THE  
THE TENNESSEE DEPARTMENT ENVIRONMENT AND CONSERVATION  
BUREAU OF ENVIRONMENT  
DIVISION OF AIR POLLUTION CONTROL

CHAPTER 1200-3-2

DEFINITIONS

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NOTE: The definitions of Health Officer and Odor are adopted by local ordinance into this code and are as follows:

"Health Officer" is the Health Officer for Memphis and Shelby County.

"Odor"<sup>1</sup> is a sensation of smell perceived as a result of olfactory stimulation. An odor is deemed objectionable, and therefore a nuisance, when one-third (1/3) or more of a sample of persons exposed to it believe it to be objectionable in usual places of occupancy. The sample size is to be at least twenty-five (25) persons, or when fewer than twenty-five (25) are exposed one-half (1/2) must believe it to be objectionable.

<sup>1</sup> The definition of odor is applicable in the City of Memphis but is not applicable in Shelby County and all other Shelby County municipalities in accordance with Shelby County Ordinance Number 171, adopted December 12, 1995 and effective January 12, 1996.



## GENERAL DEFINITIONS.

- (1) The following terms shall, unless the context clearly indicates otherwise, have the following meaning:
- (a) Air Contaminant is particulate matter, dust, fumes, gas, mist, smoke, or vapor, or any combinations thereof.
  - (b) Air Contaminant Source is any and all sources of emission of air contaminants, whether privately or publicly owned or operated. Without limiting the generality of the foregoing, this term includes all types of business, commercial and industrial plants, works, shops, and stores, heating and power plants and stations, buildings and other structures of all types, including multiple family residences, apartment houses, office buildings, hotels, restaurants, schools, hospitals, churches and other institutional buildings, automobiles, trucks, tractors, buses and other motor vehicles, garages, vending and service locations and stations, railroad locomotives, ships, boats and other waterborne craft, portable fuel burning equipment; incinerators of all types, indoor and outdoor, refuse dumps and piles, and all stack and other chimney outlets from any of the foregoing; provided, however, that neither automobiles, trucks, tractors, buses, or other motor vehicles powered by any fuel other than diesel oil and which were manufactured prior to September 1, 1967, automobiles, trucks, tractors, buses, or other motor vehicles powered by diesel oil and manufactured prior to January 1, 1970, nor automobiles, trucks, tractors, buses, or other motor vehicles which are equipped to comply and do comply with the Federal "Motor Vehicle Air Pollution Control Act" shall be considered or determined to be an "air contaminant source".
  - (c) Reserved.
  - (d) Air Pollution means the presence in the outdoor atmosphere of one or more air contaminants in sufficient quantities and of such characteristics and duration as to be injurious to human, plant, or animal life, or to property, or which would reasonably interfere with the enjoyment of life and property.
  - (e) Alternative Method means any method of sampling and analyzing for an air pollutant which is not a reference method or an equivalent method, but which has been demonstrated to the Technical Secretary's satisfaction to produce, in specific cases, results adequate for its determination of compliance, or any method so designated by these regulations.
  - (f) Ambient Air is that portion of the atmosphere, external to buildings.
  - (g) Best Available Control Technology (BACT) is an emission limitation (including a visible emission standard) based on the maximum degree of reduction for each pollutant subject to regulation under these rules which would be emitted from any proposed new or modified air contaminant source which the Technical Secretary, on a case-by-case basis, taking into account energy, environmental, and economic impacts and other costs, determines is achievable for such source through application of production processes or available methods, systems, and techniques, including fuel cleaning or treatment or innovative fuel combustion techniques for control of such pollutant.

In no event shall application of best available control technology result in emissions of any pollutant which would exceed the emissions allowed by any applicable standard under Chapters 1200-3-11 and 1200-3-16 of these rules. If the Technical Secretary determines that technological or economic limitations on the limitations on the application of measurement methodology to a particular class of sources would make the imposition of an emission standard infeasible, a design, equipment, work practice, operational standard, or combination thereof, may be prescribed instead to require the application of best available control technology. Such standard shall, to the degree possible, set forth the emission reduction achievable by implementation of such design, equipment, work practice, or operation, and shall provide for compliance by means which achieve equivalent results.

- (h) Board means the Air Pollution Control Board of the State of Tennessee.
- (i) Commenced means that the owner or operator has undertaken of a continuous program of construction or modification or that an owner or operator has entered into a contractual obligation to undertake and complete, within a reasonable time, a continuous program of construction or modification.
- (j) Construction means fabrication, erection, or installation of a stationary source or modification.
- (k) Continuous Monitoring is sampling and analysis of air contaminants in a continuous or timed sequence, using techniques which will adequately reflect actual emission levels or ambient concentrations on a continuous basis.
- (l) Cupola is a stack-type furnace in which fuel, metal and fluxing agents are intermixed and is used for producing molten metal. It consists primarily of, but is not limited to, furnace proper, tuyeres, fans or blowers, tapping ports, charging equipment, other auxiliary equipment. Cupolas are further categorized for the purpose of these regulations as follows:
  - 1. Ferrous - a cupola in which the major component of the metal produced is iron.
  - 2. Jobbing - a cupola used in an intermittent type operation where the processed weight is not in excess of 20,000 pounds per hour and the operating (firing) time is not in excess of 4 hours per day.
  - 3. Existing - a cupola placed in operation at its present location prior to April 3, 1972.
- (m) Department is the Department of Health and Environment of the State of Tennessee.
- (n) Effective Date of these regulations is April 3, 1972.
- (o) Emission is the release of material to the ambient air.
- (p) Equivalent Method is any method of monitoring, sampling and analyzing for an air contaminant which can be demonstrated to the

Technical Secretary's satisfaction to have a consistent and quantitatively known relationship to the reference method, under specific conditions, or any method so designated by these regulations.

- (q) Existing Source is, with respect to any rule, any air contaminant source which is not a new source.
- (r) Fuel Burning Equipment is any equipment, device, or contrivance and all appurtenances thereto, in which fuel is burned for the primary purpose of producing thermal energy and in which the material being heated is not contacted by, and adds no substance to, the products of combustion.
- (s) Fuel Burning Installation consists of one or more units of fuel-burning equipment where the products of combustion are discharged through a single stack or where the products of combustion are discharged through more than one stack the plumes from which tend to merge into a single plume.
- (t) Fugitive Dust is any visible emission, other than water droplets, issuing from any source other than through a stack.
- (u) Garbage is putrescible animal or vegetable waste.
- (v) Hazardous Air Contaminant is any air contaminant which may cause, or contribute to, an increase in mortality or an increase in serious irreversible, or incapacitating reversible illness and has been so designated by the Board.
- (w) Incinerator is any equipment, device or contrivance used for disposal of waste or refuse by burning, excluding wigwam burners and air curtain destructors.
- (x) Isokinetic Sampling means sampling in which the linear velocity of the gas entering the sampling nozzle is equal to that of the undisturbed gas stream at the sampling point.
- (y) Kraft Mill is any pulping process which uses for a cooking liquor an alkaline sulfide solution containing sodium hydroxide and sodium sulfide.
- (z) Malfunction means any sudden and unavoidable failure of air pollution control equipment or process equipment, or for a process to operate in an abnormal and unusual manner. Failures that are caused by poor maintenance, careless operation or any other preventable upset condition or preventable equipment breakdown shall not be considered malfunctions.
- (aa) Modification is any physical change in or change in the method of operation of an air contaminant source, which increases the amount of any air contaminant (to which an emission standard applies) emitted by such source or which results in the emission of any air contaminant (to which an emission standard applies) not previously emitted except that:
  - 1. Routine maintenance, repair, and replacement shall not be considered physical changes, and

2. The following shall not be considered a change in the method of operation:
  - (i) An increase in the production rate, if such increase does not exceed the operating design capacity or the stated production rate on the permit of the affected source.
  - (ii) An increase in hours of operation if such increase does not exceed the operating hours stipulated as a permit condition of the source.
  - (iii) The use of an alternative fuel if the source is designed to accommodate such alternative fuel.
  - (iv) Required alterations to equipment for the use of an alternative fuel or raw material by reason of an order under Section 2(a) and (b) of the Energy Supply and Environmental Coordination Act of 1974 (or any superseding legislation) or by reason of a natural gas curtailment plan in effect pursuant to the Federal Power Act.
3. Any physical change in or change in the method of operation of an air contaminant source subject to a major source operating permit issued under paragraph 1200-3-9-.02(11), which does not meet the definition of "Title 1 Modification" under part 1200-3-9-.02(11)(b)28. but which qualifies as an operational flexibility change under part 1200-3-9-.02 (11)(a)4., as a minor permit modification under subpart 1200-3-9-.02(11)(f)5.(ii), or for group processing of minor permit modifications under subpart 1200-3-9-.02(11)(f)5.(iii), shall not require a construction permit under subparagraph 1200-3-9-.01(1)(a).
4. Any physical change in or change in the method of operation of an air contaminant source not subject to requirements of paragraphs 1200-3-9-.02(11), 1200-3-9-.01(4), and 1200-3-9-.01(5) and which does not result in emissions exceeding the emissions allowable under the existing operating permit and which does not result in the emission of any air contaminant (to which an emission standard applies) not previously emitted, shall not require a construction permit under subparagraph 1200-3-9-.01(1)(a). The air contaminant source, to make changes pursuant to this part, shall provide the Technical Secretary with written notification of at least 7 days in advance of the proposed change. The written notification shall contain a brief description of the change, the date on which the change will occur, pollutants emitted, declaration of any change in emissions, and any applicable requirements that would apply as a result of the change. The written notice shall also contain a statement that the change does not result in emissions exceeding the emissions allowable under the existing operating permit. The Technical Secretary and the air contaminant source shall attach each such notice to their copy of the relevant permit.
5. The burden of proof establishing that a change is excepted under parts 1., 2., 3., and 4., is on the owner or operator.



Further expansions or restrictions of the definition may be listed in specific chapters or rules.

6. "Major modification" is defined in paragraph 1200-3-9-.01(4) and shall be overriding for the purposes of that paragraph.
- (bb) New Nitric Acid Plant is any air contaminant source producing weak nitric acid (acid which is 30 to 70 percent in strength) by either the pressure or atmospheric pressure process.
- (cc) New Source is, with respect to any rule, any air contaminant source the construction or modification of which is commenced on or after the date specified in that rule. (If no date is specified in a rule, then the effective date of the rule, or the specific applicable provision of the rule, is the cut off date). However, if an effective earlier date rule is contained in the same provision, then that earlier date is the cut off date whether such commencement was for an entirely or substantially new source or the modification of an existing source. The word substantially here means replacing virtually all of an existing source, excluding the foundation and utility and/or control lines to the site. The construction of a new source at an air contaminant source subject to a major source operating permit issued under paragraph 1200-3-9-.02(11), which is not subject to paragraphs 1200-3-9-.01(4) and 1200-3-9-.01(5) but which qualifies as a minor permit modification under subpart 1200-3-9-.02(11)(f)5.(ii), shall not require a construction permit under subparagraph 1200-3-9-.01(1)(a).
- (dd) New Source Performance Standard is a standard for the emission of an air contaminant promulgated by the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency and published in the Federal Register.
- (ee) New Sulfuric Acid Plant is any air contaminant source producing sulfuric acid by the contact process by burning elemental sulfur, alkylation acid, hydrogen sulfide, organic sulfides and mercaptans or acid sludge, but does not include air contaminant sources where conversion to sulfuric acid is utilized primarily as a means of reducing emissions to the atmosphere of sulfur dioxide or other sulfur compounds.
- (ff) Opacity is the degree to which emissions reduce the transmission of light and obscure the view of an object in the background.
- (gg) "National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants" are standards for the emissions of hazardous air pollutants promulgated by the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency and published in the Federal Register.
- (hh) Owner or operator is any person who owns, leases, operates, controls, or supervises an air contaminant source.
- (ii) Particulate Matter is any material, except uncombined water, that exists in a finely divided form as a liquid or solid.
- (jj) Part Per Billion (ppb) is a term describing parts of an air contaminant per billion parts of gas by volume (1 ppb equals 0.000001 percent by volume).

- (kk) Part Per Million (ppm) is a term describing parts of an air contaminant per million parts of gas by volume (1 ppm equals 0.0001 percent by volume).
- (ll) Person is any individual, partnership, co-partnership, firm, company, corporation, association, joint stock company, trust, estate, political subdivision, an agency, authority, Commission, or Department of the United States Government, or of the State of Tennessee Government; or any other legal entity or their legal representative, agent, or assigns.
- (mm) Point Source shall have the meaning as defined in Part 51 of Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations.
- (nn) Political Subdivision is any municipality, city, incorporated town, county, district or authority, or any portion or combination of two or more thereof.
- (oo) Portland Cement Plant is any air contaminant source manufacturing portland cement by either the wet or dry process.
- (pp) Process Emission is any emission of an air contaminant to the ambient air other than that from fuel burning equipment, incinerator, wigwam burners, or open burning.
- (qq) Process Emission Source is one or more units of processing equipment which may be operated independently of other parts of the operations at any given manufacturing or processing facility; also, where it is common practice to group more than one unit of like or similar processing equipment together and to apply a single or combined unit of air pollution control equipment to the emissions of the entire group, such group of units shall be construed as a process emission source.
- (rr) Process Weight means the total weight of all materials introduced into any specific process that may cause any emission of particulate matter. Solid fuels charged are considered as part of the process weight, but liquid and gaseous fuels and combustion air are not.
- (ss) Process Weight Rate is a rate established as follows:
1. For continuous or long run, steady-state, operations, it is the total process weight for the entire period of continuous operation or for a typical portion thereof, divided by the number of hours of such period or portion thereof.
  2. For cyclical or batch source operations, it is the total process weight for a period which covers a complete or an integral number of cycles, divided by the hours of actual process operation during such period.
  3. Where the nature of any process or operation or the design of equipment is such as to permit more than one interpretation of this definition, that interpretation which results in the minimum value for allowable emissions shall apply.
- (tt) Proportional Sampling means sampling at a rate that produces a constant ratio of sampling rate to stack gas flow rate.

- (uu) Reference Method is a method of monitoring, sampling, and analyzing for an air contaminant as described in these regulations.
- (vv) Reserved.
- (ww) Salvage Operation is any business, trade or industry engaged in whole or in part, in reclaiming one or more items of value.
- (xx) Shutdown means the cessation of operation of an air contaminant source for any purpose.
- (yy) Smoke is small gas-borne particles resulting from incomplete combustion, consisting predominantly, but not exclusively, of carbon and other combustible material. It does not include water vapor or water droplets.
- (zz) Reserved.
- (aaa) Stack is any chimney, flue, duct, conduit, exhaust, vent or opening of any kind whatsoever, capable of, or used for, the emission of air contaminants.
- (bbb) Standard means a standard of performance promulgated under these regulations.
- (ccc) Startup is the setting in operation of an air contaminant source for the production of product for sale or use as raw materials or stream or heat production.
- (ddd) Stationary Source means any building, structure, facility, or installation which emits or may emit any air contaminant.
- (eee) Suspended Particulates is particulate matter which will remain suspended in air for an appreciable period of time.
- (fff) Technical Secretary is the Technical Secretary of the Air Pollution Control Board of the State of Tennessee.
- (ggg) Wigwam Burner is a type of burner commonly known as tepee, truncated cone, conical burner, or silo burner.
- (hhh) Excess Emission means an emission rate which exceeds any applicable emission limitation prescribed by subsequent chapters of these regulations. The averaging time and test procedures for determining such excess emissions shall be as specified as part of the applicable emission limitation.
- (iii) Liquid Sulfur Dioxide Plants are any plants designed to produce compressed liquid sulfur dioxide as a final product.
- (jjj) Pellet Plants are plants designed to produce iron oxide pellets for manufacture of iron or pre-reduction utilizing iron calcines produced from a natural bearing iron ore source.
- (kkk) Mine Shaft Heaters are fuel burning equipment used during cold weather to prevent ice from forming in a mine shaft with the primary purpose of safety assurance for miners and protection of shaft equipment.

- (lll) Reserved.
- (mmm) Reserved.
- (nnn) Reasonably Available Control Technology (RACT) is the lowest emission limit that a particular source is capable of meeting by the application of control technology that is reasonably available considering technological and economic feasibility.
- (ooo) Recovery Furnace Stack means the stack from which the products of combustion are emitted to the ambient air from the recovery furnace.
- (ppp) Total Reduced Sulfur (TRS) means the sum of the listed compounds: hydrogen sulfide, mercaptans, dimethyl sulfide, and dimethyl disulfide.
- (qqq) Lime Kiln means a unit used to calcine lime mud, which consists primarily of calcium carbonate, into quicklime, which is calcium oxide.
- (rrr) Smelt Dissolving Tank means a vessel used for dissolving the smelt collected from the recovery furnace.
- (sss) Digester System means each continuous digester or each batch digester used for the cooking of wood in white liquor, and associated flash tank(s), blow tank(s), chip streamer(s), and condenser(s).
- (ttt) Black Liquor Solids means the dry weight of the solids which enter the recovery furnace in the black liquor.
- (uuu) Multiple-effect Evaporator System as it applies to the paper industry in paragraph 1200-3-7-.07(4) means the multiple-effect evaporators, associated condenser(s), and hotwell(s) used to concentrate the spent cooking liquid that is separated from pulp (black liquor).
- (vvv) Primary Aluminum Reduction Plant means any source manufacturing aluminum by electrolytic reduction.
- (www) Potroom means a building unit which houses a group of electrolytic cells in which aluminum is produced.
- (xxx) Potroom group means an uncontrolled potroom, a potroom which is controlled individually or a group of potrooms or potroom segments ducted to a common control system.
- (yyy) Roof Monitor means that portion of the roof of a potroom where gases not captured at the cell exit from the potroom.
- (zzz) Total Fluorides means the particulate and gaseous fluorides generated and emitted from a potroom at a primary aluminum reduction plant.
- (aaaa) Center Worked Prebake means a cell in a potroom that can be worked from the end or internally without removing the side covers.
- (bbbb) Side Worked Prebake means a cell in a potroom that must be worked manually along both sides with the side covers removed.

- (cccc) Soda Recovery Boiler is a boiler used in the soda pulping process for the purpose of converting concentrated black liquor, by incineration, into sodium carbonate ( $\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3$ ) where the remaining organic matter from the sodium salts is burned to produce heat for steam generation.
- (dddd) Calendar Quarter means a period of time beginning at the first minute of the first date and ending at midnight of the date of each of the following intervals: January 1 to March 31, April 1 to June 30, July 1 to September 30, or October 1 to December 31.
- (eeee) A Continuous Emission Monitor is an instrument capable of measuring and recording emissions of various pollutants and meeting the performance specifications stated by Rule 1200-3-10-.02.
- (ffff) Nonattainment Area is any of the following area for the pollutant listed. The meaning may be expanded to be more inclusive for any one Chapter by definition in that Chapter.

1. TSP (Total Suspended Particulate)

(i) Nashville Nonattainment Areas - (Davidson County)

(I) Area bounded by I-65 on the east, I-265 on the north, I-40 on the west and I-40/I-65 on the south.

(II) Area bounded by 44th Avenue North extended to the Cumberland River on the east, I-40 on the south, Morrow Road to 63rd Avenue and 63rd Avenue extended to the Cumberland River on the west, and the Cumberland River on the north.

(ii) Chattanooga Nonattainment Area - (Hamilton County) - Area beginning at a point, said point being the original point of the composite description of the corporate limits of the City of Chattanooga, Hamilton County, Tennessee, as of September 28, 1967, described thus; proceed from a point on the line between Townships 2 and 3, Range 4, west of the Basis Line, Ocoee District, where said line crosses the low water mark on the east side of the Tennessee River at this point, thence proceed down the said river on said low water mark to a point one hundred feet (100') westwardly from the low water mark of Chattanooga Creek. This last designated point in the low water mark of the existing south side of the Tennessee River, being designated as the point of beginning of the above-named corporate limits description and the beginning point of the nonattainment area. Thence, proceed south following the corporate city limits of Chattanooga as defined in the composite description of September 28, 1967, to the State Line between Tennessee and Georgia; thence eastwardly with said State Line to a point of intersection with the center line of Waheela Street, from said point in a generally north direction to South Crest Road, thence in a generally north, northeast direction to the North Crest Road, thence in a generally north, northeast direction to a point of intersection, said point of intersection being North Crest Road and Campbell Street, thence in generally northwest direction to Glass Street, thence in a generally west, and then southwest direction to the intersection of Glass Street with Roanoke Avenue, thence in a generally south direction along Roanoke Avenue to the intersection of Roanoke Avenue with the intersection of Sherman Street, thence in generally west direction to

the intersection of Sherman Street with Hawthorne, thence in a generally north direction along Hawthorne to its intersection with Sholar Avenue, thence follow the Sholar Avenue loop north and then west through the Boone Hysinger Homes subdivision, proceed along the center line of Sholar Avenue to its nearest point to the southernmost corner of the apartment at 2001 Sholar Avenue, Boone Hysinger Homes subdivision (near the railroad tracks); from said point at 2001 Sholar Avenue, Boone Hysinger Homes subdivision, proceed generally in a northwest direction as if a line were extended from said point across the Southern railroad tracks to a point, said point being the intersection of the center lines of Riverside Drive and Elena Drive, thence proceed in a generally northwest and then north direction along the center line of Elena Drive to Queen's Drive, thence in a generally west and then north direction along Queen's Drive to its intersection with Crutchfield Street, thence in a generally west direction continue along Crutchfield Street to its intersection with Amnicola Highway, thence in a generally west direction as if a line were extended from said point across the Tennessee River to the intersection of the center lines of Hillcrest Road and Lexington Street, thence in a generally northwest direction along Lexington Street to Falmouth Street, thence in a generally south, southwest direction along Falmouth Street to Hixson Pike, thence in a generally south direction along Hixson Pike to Tremont Street, thence in a generally northwest direction and then a southwest direction along Tremont Street to Mississippi Avenue, thence in a generally northwest and then southwest direction along Mississippi Avenue to Forrest Street, thence in a generally south direction along Forrest Street to Sylvan Street, thence in a generally northwest direction along Sylvan Street to Dallas Road, thence in a generally southwest direction along Dallas Road to North Market Street, thence in a southward direction along North Market Street to Chambliss Street, thence in a generally west direction along Pine Ridge Trail to Gurley Street, thence in a generally southward direction along Gurley Street to Cherokee Boulevard, thence in a generally northwest direction to East Elmwood Drive, thence in a generally south direction along East Elmwood Drive to the intersection of East Elmwood Drive with Beason Drive crossing the railroad tracks to West Elmwood Drive, thence in a generally south direction along West Elmwood Drive to Pineville Road, thence in a generally south direction along, Pineville Road to Moccasin Bend Road (a portion of which is titled Moccasin County Road), thence in a generally south direction along Moccasin Bend Road to its end at the Hospital Loop, thence in a generally south direction as if a line were extended across the Hospital property and the Tennessee River to the original point of beginning, which is at the low water mark of the existing south side of the Tennessee River as described above.

2. SO<sub>2</sub> (Sulfur Dioxide)
  - (i) Reserved.
3. O<sub>3</sub> (Ozone)
  - (i) All of Davidson, Williamson, Wilson, Rutherford, Sumner Counties.
  - (ii) Reserved.
  - (iii) Reserved.

(iv) All of Shelby County.

4. CO (Carbon Monoxide)

(i) Knox County Area 1 - Limited to an area starting at I-40 and the Cedar Bluff interchange proceeding northward along Cedar Bluff Road to Middlebrook Pike, east on Middlebrook Pike to I-40, east on I-40 to U.S. 129, south on U.S. 129 to the Southern Railway track, southwest along the Southern Railway track to Peters Road, northwest on Peters Road to Kingston Pike, then west on Kingston Pike to Cedar Bluff Road, and north on Cedar Bluff Road back to I-40, rural.

(ii) Knox County Area 2 - Starting at the intersection of I-40 and I-640 near Arble City Community northward along I-640 for a distance of 1.5 miles to Sharps Ridge, proceeding along the crest of Sharps Ridge northeastward for a distance of about 6.1 miles to intersection with I-640, then southeast along I-640 for a distance of 2.3 miles to the intersection of I-640 and I-40, near Holston Hills Community, east along I-40 about 1.9 miles to the Holston River, southward, a distance of 5.5 miles along the Holston River to its intersection with the Tennessee River at mile 652, then west along the Tennessee River to the intersection with the U.S. 129 bridge, north on U.S. 129 to the Southern Railway track. At this point, Area 2 joins Area 1 completing the boundary of the nonattainment area, rural.

(iii) The Metropolitan Nashville and Davidson County's Carbon Monoxide Nonattainment Area is the area encompassed by the following: starting at the intersection of I-40 west and I-265, proceeding along I-265 to I-65, north proceeding north along I-65 to Manskers Creek, proceeding along Manskers Creek south to the Cumberland River, proceeding south on the Cumberland River to the L & N Railroad Bridge, south along the L & N Railroad Bridge to I-40 east, then extending east along I-40 to Donelson Pike, proceeding south along Donelson Pike to Murfreesboro Road, then go west to Battery Lane, proceeding west along Battery Lane to Harding Place continue west along Harding Place to Harding Road, proceeding north on Harding Road to Hillwood Boulevard, proceeding west on Hillwood Boulevard to I-40 west proceeding northeast on I-40 west to intersection with I-265.

(iv) Shelby County Area starting on the west at the I-40 bridge, north along the Mississippi River to the Wolf River, east to the I-240 bridge. I-240 bounds the area on the north, east, and south to the point at which it meets I-55 then west and north along I-55 to the point that I-55 meets the Mississippi River at the I-55 bridge. The Mississippi River bounds the west to the I-40 Bridge.

(gggg) "PM<sub>10</sub>" means particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter less than or equal to a nominal 10 micrometers as measured by a reference method based on Appendix J, as referenced in the Federal Register, July 1, 1987, Vol. 52, No. 126, pp 24665-24666 and designated in accordance with 40 CFR 53 as amended on July 1, 1987, Federal Register, Vol. 52, No. 126, pp 24727-24735, or by an equivalent method designated in accordance with 40 CFR 53.

(hhhh) "PM<sub>10</sub> emissions" means finely divided solid or liquid material, with an aerodynamic diameter less than or equal to a nominal 10 micrometers emitted to the ambient air as measured by an applicable reference method, or an equivalent or alternative method, specified

in the regulations, or by a test method specified in the State Implementation Plan.

(iiii) "Total Suspended Particulate (TSP)" means particulate matter as measured by the method described in Appendix B, 40 CFR 50.

(jjjj) "Particulate Matter Emissions" means all finely divided solid or liquid material, other than uncombined water, emitted to the ambient air as measured by applicable reference methods, or an equivalent or alternative method specified in the regulations, or by a test method specified in the State Implementation Plan.

Authority: T.C.A. §§68-201-105 and 4-5-202. Administrative History: Original rule certified June 7, 1974. Amendment filed January 10, 1977; effective February 9, 1977. Amendment filed February 28, 1978; effective March 30, 1978. Amendment filed May 17, 1978; effective June 16, 1978. Amendment filed February 5, 1979; effective March 21, 1979. Amendment filed May 7, 1979; effective June 21, 1979. Amendment filed September 10, 1979; effective October 25, 1979. Amendment filed December 31, 1979; effective February 14, 1980. Amendment filed May 13, 1980; effective June 27, 1980. Amendment filed December 8, 1981; effective January 22, 1982. Amendment filed December 18, 1981; effective February 1, 1982. Amendment filed July 3, 1984; effective August 1, 1984. Amendment filed September 22, 1988; effective November 6, 1988. Amendment filed April 18, 1990; effective June 2, 1990. Amendment filed May 17, 1990; effective July 2, 1990. Amendment filed April 18, 1990; effective August 2, 1990. Amendment filed May 12, 1993; effective June 26, 1993. Amendment filed June 14, 1993; effective July 29, 1993. Amendment filed December 30, 1999; effective March 14, 2000.



(1) The following abbreviations shall, unless the context clearly indicated otherwise, have the following meaning:

(a)	ASTM	=	American Society for Testing and Materials
(b)	Btu	=	British thermal unit
(c)	C	=	degrees Centigrade
(d)	cal	=	calorie
(e)	CO	=	carbon monoxide
(f)	CO <sub>2</sub>	=	carbon dioxide
(g)	dscf	=	dry cubic foot at standard conditions
(h)	dscm	=	dry cubic meter at standard conditions
(i)	°F	=	degrees Fahrenheit
(j)	g	=	gram
(k)	gr	=	grain
(l)	H <sub>2</sub> S	=	hydrogen sulfide
(m)	H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	=	sulfuric acid
(n)	Hg	=	mercury
(o)	hr	=	hour
(p)	kg	=	kilogram
(q)	lb	=	pound
(r)	mg	=	milligram
(s)	mm	=	millimeter
(t)	MW	=	megawatt
(u)	NO	=	nitric oxide
(v)	NO <sub>2</sub>	=	nitric dioxide
(w)	NO <sub>x</sub>	=	nitric oxides
(x)	ppb	=	parts per billion
(y)	ppm	=	parts per million
(z)	psia	=	pounds per square inch absolute
(aa)	sec	=	second
(bb)	SO <sub>2</sub>	=	sulfur dioxide
(cc)	μg	=	microgram

Authority: T.C.A. §§68-201-105 and 4-5-202. Administrative History: Original rule filed January 10, 1977; effective date February 9, 1977.

